

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

FOR

1880-81.



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1881.

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REPORT

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1880-81.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE year 1880-81 has, like its immediate predecessor, been marked by a large and general increase in the number both of schools and of pupils. The increase is due for the most part, as in former years, to the continued expansion of the system of primary instruction, but it is satisfactory to be able to add that education of a class above the primary shows a much more decided and rapid advance than I have lately been able to record. The rainfall of the year was good, food cheap, and the people generally prosperous. These conditions are favourable to the spread of education; and the returns present a total gain of 8,131 schools and 109,459 pupils, with which the increase for the last few years may be compared:—

					Schools.	Pupils.
In 1878 a gain of	...	...	...	...	4,740	52,019
„ 1879 „	...	...	...	...	7,060	86,307
„ 1880 „	...	...	...	...	6,098	91,323

or a gain in four years of 26,029 schools and 339,138 pupils. It follows that since 1877, when there were 21,478 schools and 589,351 pupils, the number of schools under inspection has more than doubled, while the number of pupils has increased by nearly 60 per cent.

From General Form I, appended to this report, it will be seen that the number of boys now at school is 893,941. According to the recent census the number of males in Bengal is believed to be about 34 millions; and if we take 15 per cent. of this number, or 5,100,000, as approximately representing the number of boys of school-going age, we find that more than one in six is at school. Among girls of school-going age, about one in 150 is at school.

2. The following summary statement includes every school that has furnished returns:—

				1880.		1881.		
CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
University	...	Colleges	...	20	2,080	20	2,526	
Secondary	...	High English schools	...	200	38,618	218	42,558	
		Middle " Vernacular "	...	554	32,812	589	35,348	
		Lower " "	...	1,085	54,562	1,028(a)	54,208	
Primary	...	Primary schools	...	1,498	54,296	1,701	59,318	
Special	...	...	...	35,258	613,452	41,699	701,568
Female	...	...	...	58	3,520	1,425	13,536
European and Eurasian	...	...	...	657	15,158(b)	828	19,427
				46	4,532	.....(c)	.....
Total				...	89,376	819,030	47,507	928,489

(a) Exclusive of Sanskrit toles, included in this year's returns as schools of special instruction.

(b) Including 289 boys reading in girls' schools.

(c) European and Eurasian schools not shown separately in this year's returns.

3. The number of colleges shown is the same as in the previous year, though the following changes are to be noticed. The aided Cathedral Mission College was closed on the 1st January 1881. The College Department of the Bethune School is now for the first time brought upon the returns. No

information has been received from the unaided Serampore College, but on the other hand the new City College, also unaided, has furnished returns. There is therefore no actual increase in the number of colleges. The City College, like the Metropolitan Institution of Calcutta, is an independent college under purely native management and a native instructive staff.

Of the increase of 446 in the number of college pupils, Government colleges claim 174, aided colleges 155, and unaided colleges 117. The most noteworthy increase is that of the General Assembly's Institution, which had on the 31st March last the unprecedented roll-number of 501 pupils, being more by 140 than its numbers of the year before, and far exceeding the strength of any college, Government or private, in any previous year.

4. Secondary instruction, which in the previous year suffered a loss of one school, accompanied by a gain of 6,767 pupils, now shows an increase of 198 schools and 11,144 pupils. This apparent increase is subject to some slight reduction, owing to the fact that the new forms of educational returns no longer contain a separate heading for European and Eurasian education. The 46 schools for Europeans and Eurasians of the previous year, with their 4,532 pupils, have accordingly been now distributed over secondary, primary, and girls' schools, according to the class of each. Subject to that explanation there has been an increase of 18 high schools, with 3,940 pupils; of 34 middle English schools, with 2,536 pupils; and of 203 lower vernacular schools, with 5,022 pupils. There is also an apparent decrease of 57 middle vernacular schools, with 354 pupils; but this is chiefly caused by the transfer to 'special instruction' of the class of Sanskrit 'toles,' which, to the number of 48, with 334 pupils, were in the last report classed as middle schools. The actual loss under this head is of 9 middle vernacular schools and 20 pupils. The loss is found chiefly in the Presidency and Bhagulpore Divisions; but, as will be explained hereafter, this class of schools is likely to diminish rather than to increase throughout the Province.

5. Under primary instruction there is an increase of 6,441 schools and 88,116 pupils. The system of payment by the results of examination has been extended to new districts; and in those districts in which it has been long established, it continues to discover and to bring under control fresh accessions of schools and pupils, which have hitherto lain outside the range of the Government grant. The number of unaided primaries of 1880 was 6,266, closely agreeing with the increase in the number of aided primaries of 1881; and indeed a comparison of the corresponding figures for the last few years seems to indicate that the unaided schools of one year form in regular progress the newly aided schools of the next. The Government system spreads in an ever-widening circle, advancing upon, but not yet overtaking, the outer ring of indigenous schools, as year by year a new one comes into view. The number of unaided primary boys' schools of 1881 that have furnished returns is 5,697, with 83,240 pupils; and that number roughly indicates the extent of the field which is to be won during the current year.

6. Excluding the class of schools just referred to, it appears that primary schools of a more or less organized character have increased from 28,992 with 537,037 pupils, to 36,002 with 618,328 pupils, giving an average for the new schools of less than 12 pupils each,—a rate which confirms what I have before urged, that the schools which newly come under our notice are the small schools of remote and unimportant villages, to which the influence of the Government system is thus gradually but surely making its way.

The bulk of the newly aided schools are found in Behar, which contributes nearly 4,700; in the Burdwan division 1,300, and in Eastern Bengal 1,100 schools have received aid. Of the new unaided schools, the divisions of Patna and Orissa contribute more than half. For the Bhagulpore division not a single unaided school has been returned, pointing to the conclusion that the system there in force has engrossed the whole field of indigenous education so far as it is known.

7. The overwhelming increase in the number of schools of special instruction, from 58 to 1,425, merely points to a difference of classification. The indigenous Sanskrit toles, and the 'maktab' in which the Koran is alone or chiefly read, though genuine places of instruction, have always presented a difficulty as regards their proper classification. They cannot rightly be classed (as in 1879) under primary schools, for many of them read in their own subjects

to a high standard; nor again can they be included (as in 1880) under secondary schools, since their course of instruction bears no relation to any departmental standard. In my last report I referred to the difficulty, and stated that measures would be taken to avoid this source of confusion for the future; and it has seemed best on the whole to class them with schools of special instruction. This class has accordingly been increased by the addition of 814 aided and 563 unaided toles or maktabas. My intentions, however, do not appear to have been in all cases clearly understood; and it is probable that many schools have been classed under this head which would more properly come under primary instruction.

A few schools, chiefly for native converts in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which formerly were returned as normal schools, have now been included, by a more accurate classification, among schools for general instruction. The only changes that have taken place in regular schools for professional or technical instruction are that a law department has been opened in the Ravenshaw College, and that the Dacca Artisan School was closed at the beginning of the year, on the opening of the Seebpore College, and the transfer to it of the Dehree Technical School.

8. Female education has been extended by the addition of 171 schools and 4,269 pupils,—a number which includes, however, 12 schools for European and Eurasian girls existing last year, but shown under a separate head. The total number of girls under instruction, including those reading in boys' schools, mixed schools, and normal schools, has increased from 28,225 to 34,620. Of the new schools, nearly 70 are due to the extension of zenana agencies in Calcutta, and there has been an increase of some 60 schools in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions; while the number of unaided girls' schools has increased by 40.

9. The progress of the year may also be exhibited as follows. Restoring for the moment the class of toles and maktabas to the place which they occupied in the previous year's returns, namely, among primary schools, we have the following results:—Education other than primary shows an increase of 313 schools and 11,048 pupils; organized primary instruction (including aided toles) an increase of 7,824 schools and 86,627 pupils; and unorganised primary instruction (including unaided toles) a loss of 6 schools with an increase of 11,784 pupils.

10. In the following table the schools are classified as Government, aided, or unaided:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1880.		1881.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools and colleges ...	301	29,332	303	29,775
Grant-in-aid " " " ...	1,708	88,005	40,490	777,173
Circle grant " " " ...	290	12,355		
Primary grant " " " ...	30,414	582,992		
Unaided " " " ...	6,663	106,316	6,714	121,541
Total	39,376	819,030	47,507	928,489

11. The increase of two in the number of Government institutions is thus explained. The college department of the Bethune school has been entered as a separate institution; and the law department of the Ravenshaw college at Cuttack has been brought on the returns. Two more vernacular schools have been opened,—an increase which is met by the closing or transfer of the artisan schools at Dacca and Dehree.

12. In the new form of educational returns, grant-in-aid, circle grant, and primary grant schools are entered indiscriminately under the head of aided schools, and schools for Europeans and Eurasians are no longer separately shown. The operations of the year can, however, be generally indicated. Under the head of grants-in-aid, there has been a net increase of three in the number of high schools for natives, and St. Joseph's school for Europeans and Eurasians in Darjeeling has received a grant. The number of middle English aided schools has increased by 12. There has been a loss of one middle vernacular, and a gain of 14 lower vernacular schools. All these figures represent the net, not the gross results; that is to say, the difference between new grants given and old grants cancelled, including also transfers of aided schools from one class to another.

13 The circle grant shows the following changes. In 1880 there were 290 circle schools, distributed into 116 middle, 114 lower, and 60 primary. The number of middle schools remains nearly the same, but lower vernacular schools have increased by 12, promoted from the primary class. The circle schools supply a useful link between primary schools and secondary schools under the grant-in-aid system; and they are specially valuable now that recent reforms in the administration of the primary grant have directed that allotment more exclusively than before to its special work of primary education.

14. In the last report 112 middle schools and 1,232 lower were shown as receiving aid from the primary allotment. The number of middle schools has now fallen to 100, some having sunk to a lower class, and others of a more stable character having received grants-in-aid. On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in the number of lower schools aided from the primary grant, the number having risen from 1,232 to 1,398,—an increase of 166. In many places the villagers are no longer satisfied with the elementary instruction given in primary schools; and in such places, by a quite natural and healthy process of development, a lower school is established. In the districts of Cuttack, Monghyr, and Shahabad this tendency has been specially noticed. In Balasore, on the other hand, lower vernacular schools have been reduced to an extent which the Joint-Inspector considers likely to be injurious to the proper development of primary education. In Bankoora, again, the introduction of the “chief guru” system, involving the maintenance of a lower vernacular school as the educational centre and model for a surrounding circle of schools, has led to a large increase in this class. There is no objection to it; and indeed the present position and outlook of primary education seem to point to the wisdom of recognising lower vernacular schools as the crown of the primary rather than as the first stage in the secondary system,—a change which would be in full accordance with the distinction of “upper” and “lower” primary schools that has been enforced in the recent orders of the Government of India with regard to classification.

15. Under unaided schools of organized instruction, there has been a gain of four high, eight middle English, and five lower vernacular schools. Middle vernacular schools have decreased by three, which have been converted into English schools.

16. The following table compares the expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures having been furnished by the Accountant-General:—

Budget head of expenditure.				Sanctioned estimate, 1880-81.	Actuals, 1880-81.
Direction and inspection	...	..	...	4,18,100	4,13,617
Government colleges and madrasas	...	...	...	4,53,558	4,56,934
Government schools	...	...	...	6,47,300	6,69,735
Grants-in-aid and Assignments:—					
For secondary and superior instruction	...	...	...	4,25,000	4,13,321
For primary instruction	...	...	...	4,00,000	4,07,286
Scholarships	...	...	...	1,60,000	1,50,802
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	48,712	33,316
Total				25,52,700	25,75,071
Less receipts	...	...	...	4,68,893	5,13,856
Net Government expenditure	...	...	...	20,83,807	20,61,215

17. The expenditure for the year has exceeded the estimate by Rs. 22,000; but additional expenditure to the amount of Rs. 16,000 was sanctioned in the course of the year, debitable to departmental savings, without separate budget provision. On the other hand, the receipts show an increase of Rs. 45,000. The net result is therefore a saving of Rs. 23,000. Under “Inspection” the estimate has been exceeded by Rs. 22,000, due to increased travelling charges, which are paid independently of budget provision. The departmental estimate under this head was Rs. 3,78,500, in close accordance with the actuals of Rs. 3,75,600. High schools have exceeded their estimated expenditure by Rs. 24,000, incurred during the course of the year without budget provision, but payable from the surplus balances at credit of these schools under the net grant and re-grant systems.

“Special instruction” is debited with Rs. 10,000 beyond the estimate. Under this head is included expenditure upon the Calcutta Art Gallery, for

which pictures to the amount of £1,000 were ordered from England during the year, the amount paid having been provided from re-granted savings of previous years, and exceeding the original budget provision for the year by Rs. 7,500. Additional expenditure was also incurred in connection with the Engineering College at Seebpore; and the grant for stipends in the Hooghly normal school was increased by Rs. 1,200.

Under "Boarding Schools" an additional charge of Rs. 4,000 has been incurred, chiefly in connection with the Government Railway School at Kur-seong; and under "Technical Schools" the excess cost of Rs. 3,000 has arisen from the transfer to the Education Department of the charges of the Dehree school, hitherto borne by the Public Works Department. Expenditure on primary education has also exceeded the estimates by Rs. 7,000, an addition having been made during the course of the year to the allotments of certain districts.

The chief savings occur under "Government Colleges" (due to the absence of graded officers on furlough), "scholarships," "grants-in-aid," "grants for the encouragement of literature," and "miscellaneous," in which a total saving of Rs. 41,000 has been effected. The demands upon the grant-in-aid allotment are, however, great and increasing; and in future, I do not expect to be able, as in former years, to show any saving under this head.

Receipts from "Fees and Fines" are better than the estimates by nearly Rs. 40,000. The departmental estimates for the year amounted to Rs. 4,37,191, reduced by the Accountant-General to Rs. 4,00,000, which amount was sanctioned by Government. The actuals were Rs. 4,39,470. Miscellaneous receipts, of the details of which I have no information, have exceeded the estimate by Rs. 8,000.

18. The following table compares the expenditure for two years, taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification; and the whole expenditure connected with education is shown, excluding that for educational buildings, the returns of which have not been furnished by the Public Works Department, and also excluding expenditure in unaided schools, in order to afford a comparison with the previous year, in which such expenditure was not known. The table, however, includes the receipts and expenditure of aided schools of all classes, and also the receipts and charges of medical education, which are not included in the estimates of this department:—

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1880.					YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1881.				
Government expenditure. (Net.)					Government expenditure. (Net.)				
Rs.					Rs.				
University	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collegiate	...	...	...	...	2,35,000	4,58,000	2,44,000	4,56,000	.....
Secondary instruction	...	...	...	...	5,78,000	16,79,000	6,00,000	17,87,000	.....
Primary	...	...	...	...	2,96,000	11,73,000	3,22,000	14,38,000	.....
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	1,38,000	1,53,000	1,42,000	1,58,000	.....
Female education	...	...	...	...	80,000	2,40,000	79,000	2,61,000	.....
Special instruction (including scholarships)	...	...	...	...	(a) 4,07,000	(a) 4,95,000	4,24,000	5,02,000	.....
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	47,000	62,000	25,000	35,000	.....
Superintendence	...	...	...	...	4,16,000	4,16,000	4,28,000	4,28,000	.....
Total	...	...	...	...	21,97,000	47,68,000	22,64,000	51,20,000	.....

(a) Exclusive of expenditure in the Dehree Training School for Europeans and Eurasians.

19. The Government expenditure for the year has therefore increased by Rs. 67,000, and the private expenditure by Rs. 2,85,000. Two years ago it was noticed that the contributions from private sources towards the total cost of education had exceeded the Government grant, which then amounted to 47·75 per cent. of the whole. In the following year the proportion paid by Government fell to 46 per cent., and in the year under report it has fallen still further to 44 per cent. These figures, it will be remembered, refer only to those colleges and schools which receive aid from the State. But the money-returns of unaided institutions have now for the first time been received; and if expenditure of that kind be added, as in General Form No. 3 appended to this report, the total expenditure on education rises to Rs. 55,86,000, and the Government share falls to 40½ per cent.

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

20. That the total expenditure shown for colleges was less in 1880-81 than in the previous year is due to the closing of the Cathedral Mission College, which has accordingly furnished no returns for the nine months in which it was at work. Excluding it from the returns of the previous year also, the Government expenditure on collegiate education is seen to have increased by Rs. 13,000, and the total expenditure by Rs. 21,000: The increase of Rs. 22,000 under secondary instruction is due partly to the progressive increments in the salaries of subordinate officers under the new gradation system, and partly to the large sums spent out of surplus balances compared with the previous year. The increase of Rs. 26,000 in the expenditure on primary instruction is satisfactory, as showing that the primary grant has been more exclusively devoted to its original object. Under special instruction, the increase is due partly to the expenditure on the Art Gallery, as above explained, and partly to the transfer to "Education" of the cost of the Dehree Artisan School.

21. The following table sums up the statistics of attendance and cost in all classes of schools for general instruction, Government aided, and unaided:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll number.	AVERAGE YEARLY COST PER PUPIL.		Percentage of Government cost on total cost.
					To Government.	Total.	
<i>High English Schools—</i>				(Nearest whole number.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Government	48	208	218	81.3	10 0 0	33 11 3	29.8
Aided	98	120	93	77.5	6 2 8	30 4 4	20.4
Unaided	73	210	173	82	...	20 5 5	.....
Total High English Schools ...	218	182	143	80.2	.....	.....	.....
<i>Middle English Schools—</i>							
Government	10	105	82	78.1	18 9 11	32 9 10	57.1
Aided	455	56	43	76.7	5 3 9	15 12 3	33.2
Unaided	123	46	37	80.4	.....	7 2 11	.....
Total Middle English Schools ...	588	55	42	76.3	.....	.....	.....
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools—</i>							
Government	173	51	40	78.6	5 11 11	9 3 7	62.3
Aided	769	47	36	76.6	2 12 11	7 10 9	36.6
Unaided	87	49	37	75.6	.....	5 6 6	.....
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,028	45	37	77.1	.....	.....	.....
<i>Lower Vernacular Schools—</i>							
Government	9	30	19	63.3	3 13 4	3 14 9	98
Aided	1,632	32	26	81.2	1 11 0	3 10 5	46.2
Unaided	60	39	30	78.9	.....	3 2 6	.....
Total Lower Vernacular Schools ...	1,701	32	26	81.2	.....	.....	.....
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
Government	10	24	17	70.8	6 6 10	6 8 3	99
Aided	35,942	15	13	86.6	0 8 11	2 8 10	23
Unaided	8,097	12	11	91.6	.....	3 2 8	.....
Total Primary Schools ...	41,699	15	12	80	.....	.....	.....

22. Except high English and middle vernacular schools, the number of Government schools is small. There are in fact only ten middle English and 19 lower vernacular Government schools, the circumstances being in each case exceptional. The somewhat greater cost of each pupil in Government high schools compared with aided, is justified by the greater efficiency of the former class as tested by the Entrance Examination. The amounts contributed locally in the two classes of schools are nearly the same, namely, in Government schools Rs. 23-10-9 for each pupil; in aided schools, Rs. 24-1-8. The high cost of each pupil in Government middle English schools arises from the inclusion under this head of the Railway school at Kurseong for Europeans, and the schools for Mugs and Chakmas in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong; all these being boarding schools. The Government middle vernacular schools are model schools distributed all over Bengal, and situated in backward tracts in which the people are not yet prepared to pay highly for education.

A few of these model schools are of the lower vernacular class, in parts of the country which are even less advanced. The primary schools are chiefly those in the Mymensingh district, which are kept up for the benefit of the semi-civilised races occupying the skirts of the Garo Hills. In these last two classes hardly any fees can be levied, and Government practically pays the whole cost.

In the three highest classes of schools, the daily-attendance varies between 76 and 82 per cent. of the monthly roll-number. It is difficult to raise the attendance, all causes of absence being taken into account, in unhealthy as well as in healthy districts, above 80 per cent.; but that is a rate which is generally attainable, and below which school managers and inspecting officers should not be content to let the attendance fall. Attendance is one of the best tests of organization and discipline. That the attendance in unaided primaries should be returned as over 90 per cent. is only an indication that the registers in such schools are not kept with that accuracy which we know to prevail in (say) Government high schools. Nor again is it possible to believe that in aided primaries the daily attendance can be as high as 86 per cent., or anything approaching to it. In fact, it is only in schools of the higher classes that registers of attendance have any value whatever. To insist on such registers being kept, as we are now doing almost universally, is a measure designed more for the education of primary teachers in the elements of school organization, than with the expectation that the returns which they furnish will, for the present at least, have any statistical value.

The general character of the Bengal primary system is best indicated by the fact that each pupil costs Government 9 annas a year out of a total of Rs. 2-9. The schools are therefore essentially village schools, maintained by the people for the people, with some moderate support from Government.

23. The proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans in schools of all classes is shown below:—

	Total number of pupils.	HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.	
		Number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils.	Number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils.
Arts colleges ...	... (a) 2,068	1,915	92·6	94	4·5
High English schools ...	... 43,170	36,758	85·1	3,603	8·3
Middle " " ...	... 37,565	29,659	78·9	4,351	11·5
Middle vernacular " ...	... 56,347	48,166	85·4	7,510	13·3
Lower " " ...	... 66,384	54,444	82·0	9,967	15·0
Primary " " ...	... 708,961	538,525	75·9	156,843	22·1
Professional colleges ...	... 742	603	81·2	21	·8
Technical schools (excluding mad-rasahs, toles, and maktabas) ...	... 1,513	919	62·7	195	13·3

(a) Excluding those in unaided colleges.

In all schools taken together the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased during the year from $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent. of the total. The increase is greatest in primary schools, in which, out of 108,000 new pupils, 31,000 are Mahomedans. In English schools also the proportion of Mahomedan pupils is greater than the year before; while in colleges for general education it is less. In colleges for professional instruction the proportion has diminished, there being now only one Mahomedan in the Engineering, and none in the Medical College; but in technical schools there is a considerable increase.

24. The number of pupils in aided and unaided schools is here shown for each division in two successive years:—

DIVISION.	Population.	PUPILS ON THE 31st MARCH 1880.		PUPILS ON THE 31st MARCH 1881.	
		In aided schools.	In unaided schools.	In aided schools.	In unaided schools.
Calcutta ...	... 429,535	10,732	...	11,275	9,829
Presidency ...	... 7,311,967	98,817	24,613	96,206	32,385
Burdwan ...	... 7,604,661	178,443	13,940	199,947	18,898
Rajshahye ...	... 7,377,063	46,265	15,527	44,026	5,131
Dacca ...	... 7,592,932	96,296	10,140	78,186	14,959
Chittagong ...	... 3,444,874	16,040	1,379	69,487	1,885
Patna ...	... 13,122,743	82,986	27,437	112,707	20,406
Bhagulpore ...	... 7,289,784	58,579	1,361	77,669	698
Chota Nagpore ...	... 3,147,699	24,807	2,530	26,282	3,191
Orissa ...	... 3,162,490	69,734	10,385	67,442	13,684

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

25. The advancement of each division is shown by the number of pupils in different stages of instruction, as in the following table:—

Division.			Upper stage.	Middle stage.	Primary stage.	
					Higher section.	Lower section
Burdwan	...	...	1,871	18,037	92,221	111,226
Calcutta	...	...	2,304	9,983	5,936	5,683
Presidency	...	...	1,462	13,571	46,505	68,936
Rajshahye	...	...	377	5,800	22,576	26,481
Dacca	...	...	1,194	11,364	32,288	51,763
Chittagong	...	...	317	3,429	14,678	44,494
Patna	...	...	768	5,481	53,872	78,087
Bhagulpore	...	...	261	2,685	29,496	48,082
Orissa	...	...	161	2,558	38,986	40,681
Chota Nagpore	118	1,588	11,179	18,071
Total	8,833	74,496	347,737	493,504

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

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26. There has been no change in the staff of superior inspecting officers during the date of the last report. Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., has been in charge, throughout the year, of the Western and Behar circles. His coadjutors in the work of inspection have been Baboo Radhanath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Orissa, Baboo Brohmo Mohun Mullick, Assistant Inspector of Burdwan, and Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, Assistant Inspector of Bhagulpore. Mr. Garrett returned from leave soon after the beginning of the year, and resumed charge of the Presidency Circle. The division of Chota Nagpore, which forms part of the same circle, has been under the immediate supervision of Baboo Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector. Dr. C. A. Martin has been Inspector of the Eastern Circle throughout the year, and Baboo Dinonath Sen, Joint-Inspector of Chittagong. Mr. Stack has been in sole charge of the Rajshahye Division. From the Joint and the Assistant Inspectors, the Circle Inspectors and myself have received active co-operation and assistance, and all have furnished me with careful and business-like reports of the year's work, from which I have derived many suggestions of general value, apart from the detailed information which they contain with regard to the progress of education.

27. The duties of the controlling officers of the Department are distributed in the following manner. The Director is responsible to Government for the state of education of every kind—collegiate, secondary, and primary. Collegiate instruction is under his immediate control; secondary and primary education under that of the Circle Inspector and the Magistrate respectively. The Circle Inspector is the chief local administrative officer of the Department, who is immediately responsible for the state of secondary education, and is also required to watch and report on the progress of primary schools. Like all other officers of the Department, his advice and assistance are at the service of the Magistrate for the advancement of primary education. The Joint-Inspector occupies within his division the position of a Circle Inspector, subject to certain limitations of authority with regard to appointments in schools and the distribution of grants-in-aid, which the Circle Inspector retains under his own control. An Assistant Inspector's duties are not closely defined. He is the Circle Inspector's assistant, and his duties may, under the latter officer's instructions, extend over the whole field traversed by a Joint-Inspector, or may be limited to certain departments of work; but he has not in any case the independent authority of that officer. The Magistrate, with whom the District Committee is associated as a consultative body, is immediately responsible for the state of primary education, and is charged with the administration of the primary grant and the award of primary scholarships. He is also an *ex-officio* visitor of schools of every class in his district; and he is empowered, and indeed invited, to offer to any educational officer, whether Inspector or Director, whatever criticisms or suggestions he may think called for. The functions of the District Committee relate to the supervision of the zillah school, so far as regards its finances and discipline, the maintenance of the building, the attached hostel, and other questions which can conveniently be dealt with by a committee on the spot. The Deputy Inspector is the local educational officer charged with the immediate supervision of schools of all classes in his district, with the single

exception of the zillah school, which is placed, as regards the appointment and promotion of teachers, and the arrangement of classes and studies, under the control of the Circle Inspector. The Deputy Inspector is therefore subordinate to the Magistrate as regards primary, and to the Circle or Joint-Inspector as regards secondary education. But he is, under present orders, more closely concerned with secondary schools, his responsibility for the condition and progress of which has lately been clearly enforced; and his duties with regard to primary schools are limited to general supervision and control, and to seeing that the orders issued to him by the Magistrate are carried out by the Sub-Inspectors. The last-named officers chiefly supervise primary education; and they conduct the examinations of primary schools, whether for rewards or for scholarships, under the Deputy Inspector's orders. In some cases, however, they are empowered to visit grant-in-aid and other secondary schools, and to report on their condition to the Deputy or sometimes to the Circle Inspector.

28. The operations of the Department have increased so enormously of late years as to relax to some extent the hold of the controlling staff upon the schools. The appointment of Assistant Inspectors was a measure of the utmost value; and I have little doubt that an increase in their number, as anticipated in the Government Resolution of 29th July 1878, by which the appointments were created, would be attended with equal advantages. The Presidency Inspector, for example, has the Presidency and Chota Nagpore divisions under his control; and although the appointment of an Assistant Inspector for Chota Nagpore has afforded him very great relief, yet the immediate supervision of the high schools with which the districts around Calcutta abound, and in addition to that and to considerable office-work, the special supervision and detailed examination of the European schools, not only in Calcutta, but all along the East Indian Railway from Howrah to Buxar, furnish a mass of work which taxes to the utmost the energies of a most energetic officer. In reference to the large amount of inspection work left undone in his circle, Mr. Garrett has strongly represented to me his need of further assistance, and a special application to that effect will shortly be submitted to Government. It is necessary to refer to it here, in consideration of the fact that some district officers have urged the need of further attention being given by the Presidency Inspector to the schools in their districts.

29. Again, the rapid development of primary education in recent years has had the effect of converting Sub-Inspectors into central examiners. The schools within each officer's sub-division are now too numerous to allow of his examining them *in situ*, which was the object for which he was originally appointed, and in the absence of which the schools cannot improve to the extent that might otherwise be secured. Prevention is in all cases better than detection; but when left to themselves, schools of the class that we are now considering are necessarily confirmed in whatever radical faults of discipline or method they may be suffering from; and even when these faults are made manifest by the results of examination, and are pointed out to the teachers, the precepts then given, if they are to be of use, ought to be followed up by practical lessons among the guru's own pupils, and in his ordinary surroundings. It is to this cause that we must ascribe the fact that, though the standard of instruction in primary schools progresses, it does not progress at an equal rate with the extension of its area. I have already referred to this subject in detail in a letter which I have separately addressed to Government in relation to primary education, and the subject requires no further notice in this place.

30. A special difficulty which attended the operations of the year under report, lay in the demands made by the Magistrates upon the services of the district inspecting staff, during the best months of the year, for the purposes of the census. From every quarter I received complaints that the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors were withdrawn from their proper duties, and transferred more or less exclusively to census work. I placed myself from time to time in communication with the Magistrates concerned, with the Deputy Superintendent of the census, and with the Secretary to Government in charge of that Department; with the result that in every case the departmental officers were instructed to withdraw their objections, and to co-operate to the utmost with the district officers in the furtherance of that most important work,—a work in the successful prosecution of which the department of education is

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most closely interested. The transfer of inspecting officers to these duties has, moreover, not been without direct departmental advantages, in the discovery of large numbers of unaided schools which have thus been brought upon the returns. I have been favoured by Mr. Bourdillon with an early statement of the district totals of population, which have enabled me, in a subsequent paragraph of this report, to enter in some detail into the question of the comparative spread of popular education in different districts. I have also been gratified to receive from many Magistrates cordial acknowledgments of the zeal and ability which departmental officers have shown, and by which they have contributed in no small degree to the success of the census operations. It is incumbent on me to add, however, that some officers have been charged with making each set of duties a pretext for the neglect of the other; but having regard to the exceptional circumstances of the case, and to the fact that increased work was undoubtedly thrown by the census upon inspecting officers, their shortcomings in this respect have been generally treated with leniency.

31. It has been stated that, under recent orders of Government, the Deputy Inspector's responsibility for the state of secondary education has been clearly defined. In my last annual report I stated that Inspectors would be asked to furnish a statement of the secondary schools visited by Deputy Inspectors. This information has now been generally supplied. In the Burdwan Division, 111 visits were paid on an average by each Deputy Inspector to secondary schools; but the number varied from 30 in Midnapore and 68 in Beerbhoom, to 158 in Burdwan and 204 in Bankoora. In the Presidency Division the average number of inspections was 156, without any wide variations between one officer and another. The Inspector, Mr. Garrett, is not quite satisfied with the amount of work done, although the average is in fact higher than that found in any other division; at the same time he admits the demands made upon the Deputy Inspectors by census work and work at headquarters, and states that everything which he specially called upon them to do was done most thoroughly. In Rajshahye the average of 95 varied from 47 in Pubna to 106 in Bogra and 100 in Dinagepore. The Inspector, Mr. Stack, condemns in strong terms the carelessness and neglect of orders of which the Deputy Inspector of Pubna has been guilty; and I have lately transferred him to Dinagepore. In the Dacca Division the average was 126, varying between 99 in Furreedpore and 181 in Dacca. The Inspector, Dr. Martin, states that he has been well satisfied with the zeal, tact, and ability displayed by his Deputy Inspectors, one and all, during the year. In Chittagong the Deputy Inspector of Tipperah saw 58 secondary schools, while the Deputy Inspector of Noakholly saw 124, and that during a year in which a good deal of his time was taken up in introducing a system of payment-by-results for primary schools. In the other divisions of Bengal secondary schools are not so abundant. It should, however, be noticed that while in Monghyr 148 visits were paid to secondary schools, the Deputy Inspector of Bhagulpore paid only two visits during the whole year,—a result which the Assistant Inspector, Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, attributes to the employment of the Deputy Inspector of Bhagulpore, along with all his staff, on census duty throughout the whole year. Amid the variations above noted, it will be observed that it is not always those districts in which primary education is most advanced, that secondary schools have received least attention. Monghyr and Bhagulpore, for example, are on a par as regards the spread of primary education, and the advantage, if any, rests with Monghyr; yet the Monghyr Deputy Inspector managed to find time for the inspection of his secondary schools. Again, in Burdwan and in Bankoora primary education has received the same development as in Midnapore; yet the secondary schools in the two former districts were inspected six times for once in the latter. What may be affirmed, however, is that, in spite of exceptions here and there, secondary schools are receiving much more attention now than they have had at any time since 1872, from which the present development of primary instruction dates. It will probably be sufficient to have drawn attention to the facts which I have noted, although it perhaps needs inquiry whether the office-work now devolving upon Deputy Inspectors cannot be reduced.

32. It may be urged that the number of visits paid is no measure of the efficiency of the supervision exercised over secondary schools; and this is no doubt

true within limits. For example; in the first place, the number of visits paid may be multiplied by frequent inspection of the schools near head-quarters or on high roads, the more distant and inaccessible schools being left out in the cold. This is provided for by requiring the officers to state the number of times that each school has been visited, and how many have been left altogether uninspected. But, secondly, the inspecting officers have more to do than merely to record the fact that they have visited a school. In my last annual report I gave an account of the quarterly return which Deputy Inspectors had been called upon to submit to Inspectors. The return is intended to supply each Inspector, in a convenient form, with concise details of the state of the schools in each district, and of the work done by his officers. It shows at a glance for each school the number and attendance of pupils, the date of inspection, the sources of income, the names and qualifications of the teachers, the organization and proficiency of the classes, the house accommodation, the state of the furniture, books, and maps, and the discipline of the school. Baboo Dina Nath Sen, the Joint-Inspector of Chittagong, has greatly elaborated the form of return, and claims for his method thoroughness and other advantages; but it is perhaps doubtful whether anything is gained by multiplying the heads under which information is required, that in any way corresponds to the time occupied, either by the inspecting officer in examining into and writing out these details, or by the reviewing officer who may have to take action on them. A simple return that has the merit of being workable is better than a more ideally complete one, which will in all cases either not be written up, or not read. This reservation being made, I quite agree with the Joint-Inspector's remark that the inspection returns "constitute a very interesting history of the improvement or deterioration of each individual secondary school."

33. Mr. Garrett calls attention to a question connected with local self-government, which is important enough to be quoted at length:—

"Under this head I will say a few words on a point in which, in my opinion, the grant-in-aid system has signally failed. An essential part of this system is the local control of the Committee of management. Now as a matter of fact, with the exception of some few schools exceptionally situated and circumstanced, the system as at present in force is one either of purely official management or of the autocratic control of a Secretary. The functions and obligations of the local management are (a) to carry on the school in accordance with the rules and regulations, and under the inspection, of the Education Department; (b) to provide adequate school-room for the children for whom the school is required; (c) to appoint a sufficient staff of teachers subject to the regulations of the Education Department as to qualifications and character; (d) to visit the school from time to time; (e) to exact payment of fees from the scholars whose parents can afford to pay them, and to raise local subscriptions to supplement any deficiency of income from fee receipts alone; (f) to submit annually the returns required by the Education Department; (g) to audit the monthly accounts submitted by the Secretary to the Inspector of Schools. I say confidently that there is not a single school in this division, the committee of which perform these functions or fulfil these obligations with anything like efficiency, and very few in which even a pretence is made by the Secretary of consulting the committee at all. In all but a few cases a list of names is furnished to the department of persons willing to serve on the Committee of management, and a stamped undertaking is signed by them, in which, however, these obligations are not given in detail; while one of their number is formally deputed to conduct their correspondence with the Government Inspector. The Inspector on his part is bound under the rules to interfere as little as possible with the local management of the schools, while he sees that the instruction is efficient, and that the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. This is the theory: the practice is very different. The naming of a committee is a mere form required by the department, and the Secretary would in most cases resent any interference from any of the other members. He is generally some leading man in the village, and he does not choose that any lesser personage should share the glory of the school patronage. If ever he appeals to the committee, it is to save appearances in some correspondence with the Inspector, or to marshal them against some audacious individual who has ventured to call his autocracy in question: on such occasions the committee come forward for a moment and record their *apka-hukum* votes. I have already said there are a few exceptions. In zilla stations, sub-divisional head-quarters, and in a few of the larger and more advanced centres there is more independence, and the committee is less of a sham; but generally even in them a Deputy Magistrate or a Moonsif or the zemindar treats the school as in the main his private property. I do not propose here to offer suggestions for improving this state of things; but it is right that it should be clearly understood that the local committees under the grant-in-aid system have not as yet realised the expectations of its framers, any more than other forms of local self-government have satisfied those who originated them."

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All this is perfectly true; but at the same time it does not appear that any measures of reform are imperatively called for. If the local man of influence undertakes and discharges the duties connected with the school, the requirements of education are satisfied, even though the principle of self-government be lost.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

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EDUCATION

34. The Government colleges numbered twelve, or one more than in the previous year; the Bethune School for girls having now been affiliated to the University. Seven of these are of the first grade, teaching the full course for the B. A. degree, namely, the Presidency, Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Ravenshaw, and Rajshahye Colleges. The remaining five are second grade colleges, teaching to the standard of the First Arts Examination. Aided colleges are five, the Cathedral Mission College having been closed by its managers at the end of 1880. Of these, three teach the full course; while the Doveton and the London Mission Colleges teach up to the First Arts Examination only. There is an addition of one to unaided colleges, the City College in Calcutta having been established under the management of a committee of native gentlemen. The Metropolitan Institution is the only unaided college of the first grade.

35. The following statement gives the usual returns of attendance and expenditure:—

Statement of Attendance in Colleges for General Education.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
<i>Government—</i>	Rs.					
Presidency College	12	309	329	349	336	344
Sanskrit "	5	31	30	35	34	51
Hooghly "	6	163	208	180	155	194
Dacca "	6	128	129	143	187	257
Kishnaghur "	5	114	105	79	75	80
Berhanpore "	5	37	39	26	20	33
Patna "	6	107	108	114	149	162
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	4	36	39	36	31	40
Rajshahye "	3	30	41	59	66	63
Midnapore "	5	18	17	21	23	16
Chittagong " ... ..	.....	17	15	13	10	13
Bethune Girls' School ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total ... ..	...	991	1,068	1,059	1,096	1,260
<i>Aided—</i>						
General Assembly's College, Calcutta	5	219	333	296	341	501
Free Church College, Calcutta	5	102	99	98	69	145
St. Xavier's " "	5	82	105	94	86	84
Doveton " "	5	12	18	22	27	28
London Mission College, Bhowanipore	5	51	60	57	47	50
Cathedral Mission College	5	90	86	73	63	.....
Total ... ..	.....	556	701	640	653	808
<i>Unaided—</i>						
La Martiniere, Calcutta ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8	4	20
Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta ... ..	.....	230	220	248	328	380
Baptist Mission College, Serampore ... ..	.....	5	.....	.....	9	.....
City College, Calcutta ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Total ... ..	.....	235	220	256	341	468
GRAND TOTAL	1,775	1,967	1,954	2,080	2,526

Statement of Expenditure in Colleges for General Education.

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COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1881.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1880-81.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.*		
				From State funds, &c.	From fees, &c.	Total.	From State funds, &c.	From fees, &c.	Total.
<i>Government—</i>							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency College ...	344	313	280	63,280	46,285	1,09,577	203 3 2	147 14 0	350 1 2
Sanskrit " ...	54	40	36	17,226	1,203	18,519	430 10 4	32 5 3	462 15 7
Hoghly " ...	194	167	135	26,922	12,013	38,935	191 3 4	71 14 11	263 2 3
Dacca " ...	257	173	160	19,287	13,331	32,618	112 2 2	77 8 1	189 10 8
Kishnagur " ...	80	71	63	20,028	6,085	26,113	375 0 2	80 3 5	455 3 7
Berhampore " ...	33	18	13	11,703	1,155	12,858	316 12 5	64 2 8	380 15 1
Patna " ...	162	137	117	36,208	10,472	46,680	264 4 5	76 7 0	340 11 5
Ravenshaw " Cuttack ...	40	31	27	9,807	6,368	16,175	319 9 3	202 2 1	521 11 4
Rajahmundry " ...	63	63	53	1,879	13,482	15,361	30 4 10	217 2 1	247 6 11
Midnapore " ...	15	18	15	2,077	4,190	6,267	116 6 3	232 12 5	348 2 8
Chittagong " ...	13	10	9	4,028	424	4,452	6,060	402 9 7	42 6 5
Bethune Girls' School ...	5	2	1	1,478	323	1,800	673 2 0	124 9 8	798 11 8
Total ...	1,260	1,041	890	2,24,225	1,14,908	3,39,133	215 0 3	110 6 8	325 12 5
<i>Aided—</i>									
General Assembly's College, Calcutta ...	501	398	323	4,950	42,825	47,775	13 8 0	108 2 3	120 10 3
Free Church College, Calcutta ...	145	70	62	5,600	16,040	21,640	78 0 1	242 0 0	320 9 1
St. Xavier's " ...	81	65	61	3,700	25,240	28,940	60 14 9	388 14 9	448 13 0
Doretton " ...	24	27	23	3,000	1,000	4,000	111 1 0	69 4 3	170 5 11
London Mission, Bhowanipore ...	50	48	31	2,600	10,797	13,397	60 0 0	224 15 0	274 15 0
Total ...	801	508	500	19,550	97,442	1,16,992	32 4 2	160 12 8	193 0 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,061	1,549	1,390	2,43,775	2,12,350	4,56,125	148 0 2	128 14 11	276 15 1

* Found by dividing the expenditure by the average monthly roll number.

36. From the first of the foregoing tables, it appears that there has been the unprecedented increase of 446, or more than 21 per cent., in the number of undergraduates in all colleges; in Government colleges an increase of 174, or 15 per cent., in aided colleges of 155, or 23½ per cent., and in unaided colleges of 117, or 34½ per cent. It will be observed that while there are larger numbers in almost every college, the greatest increase has been made in the case of the Dacca College amongst Government colleges, and in the Free Church and the General Assembly's Colleges in the aided list; also that the Metropolitan Institution now stands second only to the General Assembly's in point of numbers. In 1874 the number of students in all colleges was 1,083; in 1881 it is 2,526.

37. The general movement of college students was as follows:—Of 1,184 candidates in Bengal who passed the Entrance Examination in December 1880, 1,018 joined the first-year classes of colleges for general instruction in January 1881, besides 14 who joined the Civil Engineering College in March, making a total of 86 per cent., who continued their studies in the University. The corresponding admissions in 1880 and 1879 were 729 out of 768 students, and 671 out of 755. The 711 first-year students of Arts Colleges in 1880 formed the second-year classes of 1881; and their numbers were increased to 854 by the re-admission of unsuccessful students at the First Arts Examination of 1880. The second-year students of March 1880 numbered 850; and of these 834, besides six teachers, presented themselves at the First Arts Examination of the following December. Of the 320 who passed, 289 form the present third-year classes of first-grade colleges in Arts, and 24 joined the Medical College in June. The 232 third-year students of 1880, together with 51 candidates rejected at the B. A. Examination of January 1881, now form the fourth-year classes in Arts Colleges of the first grade. Finally, 266 candidates (in addition to 29 teachers) presented themselves at the B. A. Examination of January 1880, and 126 passed; of whom 57 are now reading in first-grade colleges for the M. A. degree, against 52 in the preceding year. The figures confirm the experience of past years, and show that of the successful candidates at the Entrance Examination about 90 per cent. become members of Colleges; that almost all who pass the First Arts Examination read on for the degree; and that about half of those who take their degree continue to study for the M. A. Examination.

38. Again, of 834 candidates at the First Arts Examination in December 1880, 320 passed; of the 514 unsuccessful candidates, 143 were re-admitted into the second-year classes of 1881 at the beginning of the session, while others will, as usual, be re-admitted later in the year. More than half, however, of the unsuccessful students discontinued their studies, and tried to obtain employment. In the same way, of the 140 who failed at the B. A. Examination in January 1881, only 51 were re-admitted to the fourth-year classes at the beginning of the present session, though others will probably join during its course. These two classes of unsuccessful candidates form a large proportion of the candidates for employment in the educational and other departments of Government service.

39. The increase in the numbers attending the Arts Colleges is found in the first, third, and fourth-year classes, in the proportion, roughly, of 6, 1, 1. The large increase in the first-year classes is owing to the exceptionally large number of students passing the Entrance Examination in December 1880, as shown in a preceding paragraph, the percentage of successful candidates being 58 last year against 38 in 1879. Similarly, the increase in the third-year classes is explained by the large number passing the First Arts Examination in December 1880, as compared with the number in 1879, the percentage being 38 in 1880 against 28·7 in the latter year. The increase in the fourth-year classes arises in the same way from the fact that a much larger number of candidates passed the First Arts Examination in 1879 than in the previous year. Again, a large number of unsuccessful students at the B. A. Examination of 1880 were re-admitted to Arts Colleges in the following January; a fact which is explained by the great demand for high education, and the consequent depreciation in the relative value of University certificates below that of the B. A. degree.

40. Comparing the table of expenditure with that of the preceding year, the total cost of each student in Government colleges, as determined by the average monthly roll number, has slightly declined from Rs. 328 to Rs. 325, the State share rising from Rs. 213 to Rs. 215, and the contribution from private funds declining from Rs. 113 to Rs. 110. In aided colleges, on the other hand, the total cost of each student has been reduced from Rs. 220 to Rs. 193, the cost to the State being Rs. 32 instead of Rs. 42, and the payment from private funds being Rs. 161 instead of Rs. 178. Of the Government colleges, the Sanskrit College and those at Rajshahye and Dacca show a decrease in the cost of each pupil to the State; all the rest show an increase. In the total cost of each pupil all show an increase, except the same three colleges. The explanation of this general increase in the cost per pupil, in spite of the large numbers attending the colleges, will be found in the two first columns of the expenditure table, in which the average attendance is returned as only 1,647 out of 2,068. The simple meaning of this is that the average attendance returned for each year corresponds to the number on the rolls, not in that year, but in the year before; since the number of pupils does not greatly vary up to the close of the session. Throughout 1880 the average attendance was only 1,566; and hence, though the number on the rolls on the 31st March 1881 rose to 2,068, the average attendance for the year is much less, and the cost consequently high. Thus the high rate for each student in the Berhampore College, notwithstanding the reduction of Rs. 300 a month in the pay of the Principal, and subsequently of Rs. 300 a month in that of the Professor of Mathematics, is explained by the fact that for nine months of the year there were only 20 students on the rolls. With the new session, the number rose at once to 33, and the full effect of the reductions that have been made in the cost of this hitherto most expensive college will not be manifest until next year.

41. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has decreased from Rs. 4,58,432 in 1879-80 to Rs. 4,56,125 in 1880-81. The decrease of Rs. 2,307 has been caused by an increase of Rs. 9,315 in the expenditure from State funds, coupled with a decrease of Rs. 11,622 in the expenditure from private funds. This falling off in the amount of private funds is due to the closing of the Cathedral Mission College, which returned Rs. 17,592 under the head of "Expenditure from fees, &c.," in the previous year. The returns of the Doveton College are also apparently fallacious; since they show expenditure from private sources of only Rs. 1,600, against Rs. 5,040 last year, to meet the Government contribution of Rs. 3,000 in each year. There is an increase in

the State expenditure on Government colleges of Rs. 12,083. This increase is spread over seven of the colleges, being nearly Rs. 7,500 in Patna and Rs. 4,000 in the Presidency; in Dacca, Berhampore, Rajshahye, and Midnapore the expenditure is less. The excess in Patna is due mainly to a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for scientific apparatus. The Bethune college-classes for girls involved an expenditure of Rs. 1,800.

42. **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.**—Comparing the figures of the First Arts Examination with those of the previous year, we find that, in the earlier examination, of the 864 candidates from colleges 261 passed, or 29 per cent. nearly; 32 per cent passing of candidates who appeared for the first time, and nearly 27 per cent. of the unsuccessful candidates of previous years; while at the examination in December 1880, of 813 candidates 311 passed, or 38 per cent., as many as 48·8 passing of candidates appearing for the first time, and 30 per cent. of those who had previously failed. Comparing in the same way the figures for the B. A. Examination in 1880 and 1881, we find that, in the earlier examination, of the 248 candidates from colleges 90 passed, or 36½ per cent.; the percentage among candidates who appeared for the first time being 37½, and 31½ among the unsuccessful candidates of former years; while in 1881, of 275 candidates 126 passed, or 43 per cent., 51 per cent. passing of candidates appearing for the first time, and 40 per cent. of the unsuccessful candidates of previous years. The improvement shown in the proportion of successful candidates among those who had previously failed, which was remarked in last year's report, continues to be satisfactory. As to the great improvement in the number of successful candidates appearing for the first time, it is to be explained for the most part by the general superiority of those candidates as a body. The examinations in 1878 had been very strict, and had let through only a select number. A high average of excellence has a natural tendency to raise the standard unduly; a tendency which appears, however, to have been successfully checked by the Moderators recently appointed by the University with the object of maintaining uniformity in the standard from year to year.

43. **FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.**—The following table gives the particulars of the examination. The number of second-year students in March 1880 was 850, and of these 813 (together with 25 teachers and two students specially admitted) appeared at the examination of the following December:—

First Arts Examination, December 1880.

COLLEGES.	Candidates examined.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
Government—					
Presidency College	101	11	19	19	49
Banskrit "	17	2	3	3	8
Houghly "	63	2	8	13	23
Dacca "	76	3	9	23	35
Kishnaghur "	23	.....	3	6	9
Berhampore "	7	.....	.....	1	1
Patna "	62	.....	8	13	21
Ruvnshaw "	11	1	3	4	8
Rajshahye "	20	.....	4	7	11
Midnapore "	12	.....	1	2	3
Chittagong "	6	1	1	3	5
Bethune School (college classes)	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total	404	20	59	95	174
Aided—					
General Assembly's College	175	3	14	41	57
Free Church "	31	1	2	4	7
St. Xavier's "	9	.....	1	1	2
Doveton "	15	1	2	6	9
London Mission "	24	.....	2	4	6
Cathedral " " (abolished)	13	1	.....	2	3
Total	207	5	21	59	84
Unaided—					
LaMartiniere College, Calcutta	1	.....	1	.....	1
Metropolitan "	137	4	19	25	48
Serampore "	4	.....	3	1	4
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Church Normal School	1	1	1
Total	144	4	24	26	54
Teachers	25	1	7	8
GRAND TOTAL	840	29	105	186	320

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44. An inspection of this table shows that Government Colleges passed 43 per cent. of their candidates, against $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1879, and 35 in 1878; aided colleges 32 per cent., against $28\frac{1}{2}$ in 1879, and 26 in 1878; and private colleges 37 per cent., against 28 in 1879, and 20 in 1878. Again, of the candidates from Government colleges one in 20 was placed in the first division, against one in 30 in 1879; of candidates from aided colleges one in 54, against one in 40 in 1879; and of those from private colleges one in 36, against one in 37 in 1879. The Presidency College as usual stands easily first, with $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its candidates successful; then comes Dacca with 47 per cent., then the Metropolitan Institution with 35 per cent.; and then the General Assembly's, Hooghly, and Patna Colleges, each with about 33 per cent. The Chittagong College was very successful. Midnapore was the only one of the small colleges that did not do well.

45. The following table shows the religion of the candidates. The numbers passed in the previous year were 230 Hindus, 13 Mahomedans, 12 Christians, and six others.

First Arts Examination, December 1880.

	Number of candidates.	NUMBERS PASSED IN THE—			
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus ...	764	25	92	169	286
Mahomedans ...	32	1	4	8	13
Christians ...	17	2	5	2	9
Others ...	27	1	4	7	12
Total	840	29	105	186	320

46. Upon the results of the First Arts Examination, 49 scholarships were awarded. The following table shows the colleges from which the successful candidates came:—

Senior Scholarships, January 1881.

COLLEGES.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
<i>Government—</i>			
Presidency College ...	5	6	11
Sanskrit „ ...	1	...	1
Hooghly „ ...	1	5	6
Dacca „ ...	...	5	5
Kishanaghur „ ...	...	2	2
Patna „ ...	...	6	6
Ravenshaw „ ...	...	3	3
Rajshahye „ ...	...	3	3
Midnapore „ ...	...	1	1
Chittagong „ ...	...	2	2
Total	7	33	40
<i>Aided—</i>			
General Assembly's College ...	1	1	2
Free Church „ ...	1	...	1
Doveton „ ...	...	1	1
London Mission „ ...	...	1	1
Total	2	3	5
<i>Unaided—</i>			
Metropolitan College ...	1	2	3
Serampore „ ...	...	1	1
Total	1	3	4

47. The 10 scholarships of the first grade are open to general competition. Of these the Presidency College carried off five, as it did last year. The second grade scholarships are allotted to different districts and divisions, that is, except in the case of Calcutta, to certain colleges. It is therefore only in Calcutta that there is any competition between one college and another. Of the Calcutta scholarships the Presidency College carried off six, aided colleges three, and unaided colleges three.

48. The following table shows in which colleges the senior scholars elected to read :—

COLLEGES.				Scholars of the first grade.	Scholars of the second grade.	Total.
<i>Government—</i>						
Presidency College	...	...	...	7	9	16
Hooghly	..	...	...	1	2	3
Kishnaghur	..	...	...	...	2	2
Dacca	..	...	...	...	6	6
Patna	..	...	...	...	6	6
Ravenshaw	..	...	...	...	3	3
Rajshahye	..	...	...	...	1	1
Total				8	29	37
<i>Aided—</i>						
General Assembly's College	...	...	...	1	5	6
Doveton	..	...	...	...	1	1
Total				1	6	7
<i>Unaided—</i>						
Metropolitan College	...	...	...	1	4	5
GRAND TOTAL				10	39	49

Eighteen of the senior scholars chose the A or literature course for the B.A. degree, and 31 the B or science course. Last year 19 chose the A course.

49. B.A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the result of the examination held in January 1881 :—

B. A. Examination, January 1881.

COLLEGES.			Candidates examined.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
<i>Government—</i>								
Presidency College	...	...	85	6	10	21	37
Hooghly	„	...	26	5	7	4	16	
Kishnaghur	„	...	10	...	1	2	3	
Dacca	„	...	14	1	6	3	10	
Patna	„	...	14	...	1	5	6	
Ravenshaw	„	...	4	...	...	1	1
Rajshahye	„	...	6	...	...	1	1
Total			...	159	12	25	37	74
<i>Aided—</i>								
General Assembly's College	...	...	45	1	3	14	18
Free Church	„	...	11	...	2	5	7	
St. Xavier's	„	...	4	...	...	2	2
Cathedral Mission	„	...	9	1	1	1	3	
Total			...	69	2	6	22	30
<i>Unaided—</i>								
Metropolitan College	...	...	38	...	1	15	16
Teachers	...	...	29	...	...	6	6
GRAND TOTAL			...	295	14	32	80	126

50. As in previous years, the Government colleges met with the greatest share of success, passing 46½ per cent. of their candidates, against 45 in 1879 and 37 in 1878; while aided colleges passed 43 per cent., against 30 in 1879

and 16 in 1878. The Patna, Ravenshaw, and Rajshahye Colleges did not do so well as in the previous year; the other Government colleges did better. All the aided colleges showed better results than in the previous year. The Metropolitan Institution sent up candidates for the first time, and passed 16 out of 38, all but one in the third division. Of the Presidency College students who were unsuccessful, 28 failed in mathematics, 19 in the science subjects, 14 in English, ten in philosophy, and eight in history. Of the eleven unsuccessful candidates from Hooghly, six failed in mathematics, six in botany, five in chemistry, four in physics, and three in English. In the other colleges there is nothing noticeable. Of the candidates from Bengal, 132 took the A course and 163 the B course, against 108 and 154 in the preceding year. Of those who chose the A or literature course, 32 per cent. passed, while 50 per cent. passed of those who took the B or science course. In the two preceding years the percentages were 21 and 27 for literature, and 29 and 40 for science. Of those successful in the literature examination, only one was placed in the first division and nine in the second; while in the science examination 13 were placed in the first, and 23 in the second division.

51. The religion of the candidates is shown in the following table. The same number of Mahomedans passed as in 1880. The Eshan University Scholarship of Rs. 45 a month, for the Hindu native of Bengal who stands highest in the list, was awarded to Aghor Nath Chandra of the Presidency College:—

B. A. Examination 1881.

				NUMBER PASSED IN—			
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	271	13	29	76	118
Mahomedans	...	...	8	...	1	2	3
Christians	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
Others	...	...	13	1	2	1	4
Total				14	32	80	126

52. **M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.**—The number of candidates from Bengal for honours in Arts was 24, of whom 19 were successful; one being placed in the first class, ten in the second, and eight in the third. For the degree of M. A. there were 22 candidates, and ten of them passed. From the Presidency College eleven candidates went up for honours, and nine passed; in mathematics one in the first and three in the third class, in English one in the second and one in the third class, and in physical science one in the second and two in the third class. From the Sanskrit College one of two candidates secured second-class honours in Sanskrit. Of five candidates from Hooghly, all of whom were successful, two gained second-class honours in physical science, two second-class honours in English, and one third-class honours in mathematics. From Patna one student passed in botany in the second class. The General Assembly's College sent up four candidates for honours in English, of whom two passed in the second class; and one passed in English in the third class from the Free Church College. In the ordinary degree the Presidency College passed eight, chiefly in English and physical science; Dacca passed one in Sanskrit, and the Cathedral Mission College one in English.

COLLEGE REPORTS.—The following accounts show the progress of higher education in the colleges affiliated to the University in Arts. The statistics of the Presidency College are given, as in previous years, in fuller detail than those of other colleges:—

53. **Presidency College.**—During the year under review the following changes took place in the instructive staff of the college. In June last Mr. Robson was transferred to the Patna College, and Baboo Prasanna Kumar Sarbadhikari, Officiating Principal of the Berhampore College, took his place at the Presidency. In July, on the return of Mr. Nash from furlough, Mr. A. C. Edwards was deputed to the Rajshahye College, and his place was filled by Mr. Rowe, who shortly after left for England in August. In August Mr. J. Eliot took privilege leave of absence for three months, and his duties devolved upon Mr. Booth. In the same month Mr. Webb returned from furlough. In

March Mr. Gough took furlough for two years, and was succeeded by Dr. Hoernle. Towards the end of that month the first-year class was divided into two sections, and Baboo Chandi Charan Banerjee, second master of the Hindu School, was appointed to take charge of part of the work of that class.

54. The subjoined table gives the numerical strength of the college on the 31st of March during the last four years:—

	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.
Honour class	11	...	16	.....	15	...	21	...
Fourth-year class	65	9	70	1	80	5	75	4
Third " "	45	10	66	4	49	8	65	4
Second " "	123	30	120	10	111	37	78	31
First " "	85	.....	77	.....	81	...	105	...
Total	320	49	319	15	336	60	314	41

It appears from the above table that there is an increase of eight in the number of regular students, and a decrease of nine in that of out-students, that is, students of other colleges who attend the college lectures in chemistry and physical science on the terms laid down by Government.

55. There is a slight decrease in the numbers of the fourth-year class, due to the small size of the third-year class of 1880. The large increase in the number of admissions to the third-year class is partly owing to the abolition of the Cathedral Mission College, and partly to the large percentage of successful candidates at the First Arts Examination. There is a great falling off in the numbers of the second-year class. This is partly owing to the students of the first-year class, who failed at, or were absent from, the annual college examination, having been refused promotion to the second-year class.

The first-year class this year is much larger than it has been during the last four years, owing to the large number of candidates passing the Entrance Examination.

56. The honour class contains seven graduate scholars, and is composed of 21 students, of whom six are studying English, eight mathematics, and seven physical science, for the next examination for honours. Arrangements are in progress for opening an honour class in history.

Of the 75 regular students that form the fourth-year class, 32 have elected the B course, and 43 the A course. Of the optional subjects which candidates for the A course take up at the B. A. Examination, namely, history, philosophy, and mathematics, four have elected philosophy and mathematics, and 39 history and philosophy. Of the 65 regular students composing the third-year class, 15 have taken up the A course and 50 the B course. Of the optional subjects in the A course, 14 have elected history and philosophy, and one philosophy and mathematics. The second-year class, in its two sections, is composed of 78 regular students. Of these 66 have elected chemistry and 12 psychology at the next F. A. Examination.

57. The first-year class was examined by the officers of the college; the result was fair. One student of this class was detected copying, and was turned out. No formal examination of the third-year class was held, as the professors reported favourably of the progress of the class.

The second-year class sent up 101 candidates to the First Arts Examination, of whom 49 passed, 11 being placed in the first division, 19 in the second, and 19 in the third. Two were absent, and one was expelled. Of the 49 candidates who were unsuccessful, 25 failed in English, 20 in the second language, 33 in history, 36 in mathematics, 36 in logic, 10 in chemistry, and five in psychology. Upon the result of this examination, five senior scholarships of the first grade, and six of the second grade, were awarded to the students of this college. The Gwalior gold medal was awarded to Mahendra Nath Ray, who stood first at the First Arts Examination. He also obtained the Duff University Scholarship for proficiency in mathematics.

From the fourth-year class 32 candidates were sent up to the B. A. Examination for the A course, and 53 for the B course. Of the A course candidates, three passed in the second division, four in the third, and five were absent.

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Of the 53 B course candidates, 30 were successful, six being placed in the first division, seven in the second, and 17 in the third. Twenty-three failed, and one was rejected for using unfair means. Of the unsuccessful candidates in both the A and B course sections, 14 failed in English, one in the second language, eight in history, 10 in philosophy, 28 in mathematics, 19 in scientific subjects, and two in the aggregate.

58. On the result of the B. A. Examination, the following students were elected foundation scholars, and they are reading for honours in the subjects mentioned opposite their names:—

1. Aghor Nath Chandra	...	...	...	...	Physical Science.
2. Barada Charan Mitra	...	...	...	...	English.
3. Kali Pada Bose	...	...	...	...	Mathematics.
4. Raj Mohun Sen	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
5. Jadab Chandra Chakravarti	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
6. Basanta Kumar Bose	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
7. Sarat Chandra Mitra	...	...	...	...	Ditto.

Aghor Nath Chandra also obtained the Eshan and Vizianagram Scholarships, as well as the Herschel Medal for proficiency in dynamics and astronomy. The Haris Chandra Prize was awarded to Ram Nath Chatterjea of this college. The Radha Kanta University Gold Medal for proficiency in Sanskrit was awarded to Hari Har Lahiri, also of this college.

59. There appeared at the last Honour Examination 11 candidates from this college, of whom nine passed, a very good result. The classes obtained, and the subjects taken up, are as follows:—

NAME.	Class.	Subject.
Bankim Chandra Mitra	Second	English.
Saroda Nath Bunnya	Third	Ditto.
Sures Chandra Chatterjea	First	Mathematics.
Nagendra Nath Ghose	Third	Ditto.
Jadu Nath Goswami	Ditto	Ditto.
Ram Nath Chatterjea	Ditto	Ditto.
Dwarkanath Chakravarti	Second	Physical Science
Ramani Mohun Chatterjea	Third	Ditto.
Behari Lal Sarkar	Ditto	Ditto.

Ten candidates from this college appeared at the last M. A. Examination, four taking up English, one mathematics, two philosophy, and three physical science. Three passed in English, one in mathematics, one in philosophy, and three in physical science. Two were unsuccessful.

The fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 46,286 against Rs. 46,867 in 1879-80. The gross expenditure was Rs. 1,09,577 against Rs. 1,06,206.

60. *Sanskrit College.*—The constitution of the Sanskrit College is detailed in the last year's report, and need not be repeated here. It is an Anglo-Sanskrit Institution, though it provides for the education of those who may wish to study Sanskrit exclusively. In regard to English, it teaches the same course as second-grade colleges, while Sanskrit teaching is carried to a point far above the course laid down for the M. A. Examination in that subject.

The numbers in the college department rose from 34 in March 1880, to 54 on the last day of the year under report; a result due to the extension to the college department of the privilege, hitherto confined to the school department, of allowing sons of *bona fide* pundits up to a certain number to read on reduced fees, and also to the success of the College at the First Arts Examination for the last few years. The difficulty of the special Sanskrit course prevents the College from being recruited from ordinary Entrance schools; while many students who pass the Entrance Examination from the Sanskrit Collegiate School enter other colleges. Of the 54 students, 18 are in the first year, 16 in the second, eight in the third, seven in the fourth, and five in the Honour class.

Sixteen candidates appeared at the First Arts Examination, and eight passed, two being placed in the first division, three in the second, and three in

the third. The college does not send up candidates for the B. A. Examination. Such of the students of the fourth-year class as appear at the B. A. Examination are sent up by the Presidency College, in which they learn their English subjects. Of the six students who went up for the last B. A. Examination three passed, one in the second division and two in the third. One was unable from sickness to attend the examination. Two candidates went up for the Honour Examination in Sanskrit, of whom one passed in the second division; the other was absent. The examinations of the first and third-year classes were held in December last by the officers of the college. The results were satisfactory.

The fee receipts were Rs. 1,293 against Rs. 1,229 last year, and the total expenditure Rs. 18,519 against Rs. 17,925.

61. *Hooghly College*.—On the retirement of Baboo Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty, second master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, in March 1881, Baboo Haridas Ghosh was transferred from the Berhampore to the Hooghly College.

All the classes, especially the first year, have received an accession of students. The first-year class was examined by the college staff as usual in the months of May and November, and the third-year class in November. The results were satisfactory. Sixty-three candidates appeared at the First Arts Examination, of whom 23 passed; two in the first division, eight in the second, and 13 in the third. The result was nearly in accordance with the collegiate test examination held in October. Of the 63 candidates, 35 were regular students and 28 ex-students. Twenty out of the 35 regular students were successful, while only three out of the 28 ex-students passed, all being placed in the third division. The number of failures ranged from 22 in chemistry and 26 in mathematics to 28 in logic.

Twenty-six candidates went up for the B. A. Examination, of whom 18 were new and eight old students. Twenty-five out of the 26 took the B course, and only one took the A course. Sixteen passed; five in the first division, seven in the second, and four in the third, an unusually successful result. Fourteen out of the 18 new, and two out of the eight old students passed. Six failed in each of the two subjects of mathematics and botany, five in chemistry, four in physics, and three in English.

Two Laha graduate scholarships were awarded on the result of the B. A. examination,—one of Rs. 40 a month to Kanti Bhushan Ghosh, who also obtained the Thwaytes Gold Medal, and the other of Rs. 25 a month to Ganga Charan Chatterjea.

Five candidates, one of whom was a private student, went up for honours. All passed; two in physical science in the second division, two in English in the second division, and one in mathematics in the third division. One candidate competed for the M. A. degree in English, and failed. The Principal rightly observes that the college staff is too small to teach the Honour classes in different subjects of study. The total fee-income of the college was Rs. 12,013 against Rs. 11,430 of last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 38,935 against Rs. 36,935.

The number of boarders in the Mahomedan hostel fell from 90 to 75; a loss which the Principal ascribes to a panic caused by the outbreak of cholera. The cost of the Mahomedan hostel to Government was Rs. 192, in addition to the contribution of Rs. 1,840 from the Mohsin Fund.

The usual difficulty of preserving the water plants during the winter occurred this year also. The suction-pipe of the pump is broken year by year by heavy floods during the rains, and has to be repaired during the low tides in the winter.

The gymnastic class is not in a satisfactory condition, there being an average attendance of only 25 students.

62. *Dacca College*.—On the transfer of Mr. W. B. Livingstone as Officiating Principal of the Berhampore College, Baboo Nil Kanta Mazumdar, M.A., Premchand Student, was appointed, as a temporary measure, to succeed him. The number of students has increased from 187 to 257. Thirteen students joined the Dacca College from the Calcutta Colleges, while three only left Dacca for Calcutta.

Seventy-seven candidates went up to the First Arts Examination, and 35 passed; three being placed in the first division, nine in the second, and 23 in the third. Of 14 candidates at the B. A. Examination ten passed, one in the

first division, six in the second, and three in the third. The candidate who passed in the first division stood seventh in the general list.

There were two candidates for the M. A. degree; one in history and the other in Sanskrit, of whom the latter passed.

The new Hindu hostel has proved a boon to the people of Eastern Bengal. The projector, Baboo Pratap Chandra Das, is taking steps for erecting a house for its accommodation. In cricket the Dacca College continues to maintain its high position, though regular gymnastics are not so popular as before.

63. *Kishnaghur College*.—During the year the staff underwent several changes. Baboo Ambika Charan Sen, M.A., lecturer in chemistry, was selected by Government for an agricultural scholarship, and proceeded to England to join the Royal College at Cirencester. Later on, Mr. Paulson having gone on privilege leave, Dr. G. Watt was appointed to the Principalship.

The number of students rose from 75 to 80. Of 23 sent up to the First Arts Examination nine passed; three in the second, and six in the third division. In the previous year nine passed out of 37 candidates. Of eight sent up to the B. A. Examination two passed in the A course, and one in the B course. In the previous year only one passed out of five candidates. There were no candidates for the M. A. Examination. The Principal again calls attention to the inconvenience arising from the attempt to teach both the literature and the science course, and proposes to teach only the science course in future years.

The Endowment Fund collected by subscription between March 1875 and July 1877 amounted to Rs. 41,893. Of this sum Rs. 41,435 was invested in the purchase of Rs. 40,000 Government securities; the interest being paid into the local treasury by the Accountant-General, who is joint trustee with the Director of Public Instruction.

The Officiating Principal reports certain deficiencies in the new laboratory building, and is submitting proposals for their removal. The gymnastic class has been revived. Dr. Watt has put the library in thorough order,—a measure long neglected. The hostel is not in a very satisfactory state, and the Officiating Principal is trying to improve it.

64. *Berhampore College*.—On the transfer to the Presidency College of Baboo Prasanna Kumar Sarbadhikari, Officiating Principal of the College, Mr. Livingstone succeeded him at Berhampore in June 1880. Baboo Sarada Ranjan Roy, M.A., was appointed lecturer in mathematics in March last, *vice* Baboo Hari Das Ghose, transferred. There were 33 students on the rolls, 22 in the first and 11 in the second-year class, against a total of 20 in the previous year. The schooling-fees of 13 out of the 33 students were paid by private liberality.

The first-year class was examined in January last. The result was fairly satisfactory. Seven candidates went up to the First Arts Examination, and only one passed in the third division. The number of failures varied from six in mathematics and four in Sanskrit to two in English. The obstacles in the way of higher education at Berhampore referred to in previous reports still continue to exist in full force.

The total receipts from fees were Rs. 1,155 against Rs. 1,338 in the previous year, and the total expenditure Rs. 15,857 against Rs. 17,976.

The attendance in the gymnastic class was 30. The hostel attached to the college is in a prosperous condition, and steps are being taken to give it a separate house.

65. *Patna College*.—The Patna College has sustained a heavy loss in the retirement from the public service of Mr. J. W. McCrindle, the Principal. He had been connected with the institution ever since it existed as a full college and contributed in no small measure to its prosperity. His devotion to his duties, and his fatherly care of those who were entrusted to his charge, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. In Mr. McCrindle the Education Department has lost a most valuable officer, and Government a most faithful servant. Mr. McCrindle was succeeded by Mr. A. Ewbank as Officiating Principal; and Mr. S. Robson's services were transferred from the Presidency to the Patna College. The number of students on the 31st March 1881 was 162, against 149 in the previous year. Of these 107 are Beharis to 55 Bengalis, and there are 132 Hindus to 28 Mahomedans and two Christians. The proportion of Behari Hindus has increased, while that of Behari Musulmans and of

Bengalis has declined. The first and third-year classes were examined by the officers of the college. The results of these examinations were satisfactory. Sixty-two candidates (including one teacher in the collegiate school) went up to the First Arts Examination, and 21 passed; eight being placed in the second division, and 13 in the third. The failures were 19 in English, 27 in the second language, 16 in history, 31 in mathematics, 20 in logic, and 11 in chemistry. Fourteen candidates appeared at the B. A. Examination, of whom six passed; one in the second division and five in the third. The failures were mostly in science. One candidate went up for honours and one for the M. A. degree in botany. The former passed in the second division. The Officiating Principal deprecates the continuance of the botany course as unsuited to Behar.

The fee receipts were Rs. 10,472 against Rs. 9,891, and the total expenditure Rs. 46,678 against Rs. 38,634. A special grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for scientific apparatus.

The hostel, which does not pay its way, contained 27 boarders, of whom 26 are Bengalis and one is a Musulman. The Behari Hindus still keep aloof.

66. *Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.*—No changes in the college staff occurred during the year. The number of students on the rolls on the 31st of March last was 40, against 31 in the previous year. There were 17 students in the first-year, and 12 in the second-year class; in the third and fourth-year classes the numbers were eight and three respectively. The Principal reports that, with the exception of two, all the students are natives of Orissa,—a fact showing that the college is appreciated by those for whom it has been established.

The results of the examination of the first and third-year classes were fairly satisfactory. Of the 11 candidates at the First Arts Examination, eight passed; one in the first division, three in the second, and four in the third. This is a very creditable result. Of the unsuccessful candidates, two failed in Sanskrit and one in mathematics. For the B. A. Examination four candidates were sent up, of whom only one passed, in the third division. The failures were, one in the aggregate marks, and one in botany, chemistry, and physical geography. The Principal ascribes this unsatisfactory result to irregular attendance, and want of application on the part of the students.

67. *Rajshahye College.*—On the appointment of Mr. Dowding as private tutor to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Mr. A. C. Edwards, M.A., was appointed Officiating Principal. Baboo Bipin Behari Gupta, M.A., mathematical professor, and Baboo Hira Lal Mookerjee, M.A., lecturer in botany, taking leave during the year, Baboo Sures Chundra Chatterjee, M.A., and Baboo Atul Krishna Roy, M.A., were respectively appointed to act for them. The total number of students on the 31st of March 1881 was 63, against 66 last year.

The first and third-year classes were examined in November by the officers of the college. Of 25 candidates who went up to the F. A. Examination, 11 passed, four in the second division and seven in the third. Of the unsuccessful candidates eight failed in English, seven in history, four in logic, two in chemistry, ten in mathematics, and 13 in Sanskrit. The Principal attributes the large number of failures in Sanskrit to the fact that many students had joined the college from schools in which Bengali forms the second language at the Entrance Examination, and therefore had to begin Sanskrit in the college.

Of the five candidates at the B. A. Examination, only one passed in the third division. Of the unsuccessful candidates two failed in each of the subjects of English and mathematics, and one in each of the remaining subjects of chemistry, physical geography, and botany. One candidate, who had a fair chance of success, could not appear at the examination on account of sickness.

The Botanical Garden attached to the college was considerably enlarged during the year. The new college building has received the sanction of Government.

The Principal advocates the establishment of a hostel in connection with the college, and the appointment of an additional lecturer in science, as the single lecturer in that subject cannot do justice to all the classes he has to teach. This will form the subject of a separate communication.

68. *Midnapore College.*—The roll number is 15 this year, against 23 last year. The decrease is not satisfactorily accounted for.

Of the 12 candidates who were sent up to the F. A. Examination, only three passed; one in the second and two in the third division. The result was far

inferior to that of previous years. Of the unsuccessful candidates, four failed in English, six in Sanskrit, three in history, four in logic, one in psychology, and all in mathematics.

The library-room was extended, and valuable additions were made to the stock of books during the year. A theft was committed in the library, and a criminal prosecution of the person suspected resulted in his conviction and the recovery of the books lost. Government has sanctioned the erection of two additional rooms in the college building from the surplus funds of the institution, supplemented by other local receipts.

69. *Chittagong College*.—On the 31st of March last there were seven students in the first year and six in the second-year class, against a total of ten in the year before. The isolated position of Chittagong, the difficulty of communication with other districts, and the existence of only a few high English schools in the neighbourhood from which the college can be recruited, are serious obstacles to the regular supply of students.

The first-year class was examined by the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Pope, assisted by the officers of the college. All the six students of the second-year class went up to the First Arts Examination, and five passed; one in the first, one in the second, and three in the third division; a highly creditable result. The student who passed in the first division is a Mahomedan, and a native of the district of Noakholly; a notable fact in the history of that district.

70. *AIDED COLLEGES*.—The closing of the Cathedral Mission College set free a sum of Rs. 450 a month, the amount of the grant which it had received from Government. The grants to all the aided colleges were accordingly revised, in accordance with the present status of the colleges and their success in late years at the public examinations. The grant to the General Assembly's Institution was increased from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600, and that of St. Xavier's from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350.

71. *General Assembly's College*.—The number of students in the five college classes rose from 361 to 501. At the First Arts Examination, out of 175 candidates 57 passed; two being placed in the first division, 14 in the second, and 41 in the third. For the B. A. Examination 45 candidates were sent up. In the A course 18 passed; one in the first division, two in the second, and 14 in the third. In the B course one passed, and was placed in the second division. Eight candidates appeared at the Honour Examination in English, of whom two passed in the second division.

The college building received considerable additions during the year.

72. *Free Church Institution*.—The roll number on the 31st of March 1881 was 145, against 69 in the previous year.

Thirty candidates were sent up to the First Arts Examination, and seven passed; one in the first division, two in the second, and four in the third. The candidate who passed in the first division obtained a first-grade senior scholarship. Eleven candidates went up to the B. A. Examination, of whom seven passed; two in the second division, and five in the third. To the Honour and M. A. Examinations three candidates were sent up, of whom one passed in the third division, and one was absent on account of sickness.

The Principal reports that earnest efforts are being made to restore the college to the position it occupied in former days, and that the staff has been considerably strengthened with that object.

73. *Cathedral Mission College*.—This college was abolished during the year under report.

74. *St. Xavier's College*.—The students are 84 against 86 last year; 35 in the first-year class, 26 in the second, 11 in the third, 10 in the fourth, and two in the honour class.

Two candidates passed the First Examination in Arts, and two the B. A. Examination.

75. *London Mission College*.—The number of students on the 31st March 1881 was 50, against 47 of last year; 24 in the first-year class and 26 in the second.

Out of 23 candidates at the First Examination in Arts six passed.

76. *Doveton College*.—The students are 28, all Hindus, except six who are Christians.

Of 15 candidates at the First Arts Examination, nine passed; one in the first division, two in the second, and six in the third. Two of these were Christians; one being placed in the first division, and one in the second.

At the end of the Session the Rev. J. Robertson resigned the post of Principal, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. B. Coles.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

77. THE subjoined table shows the changes that have taken place in secondary schools for boys during the year. Schools for Europeans and Eurasians being no longer shown under a separate head, such of them as come under secondary instruction are shown for the first time in the following table; they include 13 high and 16 middle schools. Owing to this re-classification, a few numerical discrepancies of no great importance have crept into the returns. They will be occasionally observable in the following paragraphs, but will not be again referred to.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

				1879-80.		1880-81.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>High English.</i>							
Government	...	...	...	48	13,727	48	13,867
Aided	...	...	...	88	10,800	98	12,435
Private	...	..	..	64	14,091	72	16,266
Total				200	38,618	218	42,568
<i>Middle English.</i>							
Government	...	...	...	8	926	10	1,247
Aided	...	...	...	432	25,723	455	27,922
Private	...	...	...	114	6,163	123	6,179
Total				554	32,812	588	35,348
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>							
Government	...	...	...	175	9,977	172	9,645
Aided	...	..	...	820	40,283	769	39,941
Private	...	...	...	90	4,302	87	4,622
Total				1,085	54,562	1,028	54,208
<i>Lower Vernacular.</i>							
Government	...	...	...	5	439	9	293
Aided	...	...	..	1,438	51,712	1,632	56,582
Private	...	...	...	55	2,115	60	2,443
Total				1,498	54,206	1,701	59,318
GRAND TOTAL				3,337	180,288	3,535	191,432

78 Premising that of the 29 European schools, one is the Government school at Kurseong, 21 are aided, and seven are unaided, we obtain the following results. Under Government schools there is an apparent gain of three. One of these is the boarding school at Rungamati in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, hitherto classed as a normal school; there have also been some changes of class between middle and lower Government schools; and two new ones have been opened. Among aided schools there is a gain of ten high English (including seven for Europeans), and 23 middle English (including 14 for Europeans); and an apparent loss of 51 middle vernacular schools, of which 48 are Sanskrit toles in Burdwan and Backergunge, now transferred to the head of special instruction, as before explained (paragraphs 4 and 7). Lower vernacular schools receiving aid, chiefly from the primary grant, show an increase of 194. Among private schools the changes are unimportant. After allowing for one middle and six high schools for Europeans, there is an increase of two high and eight middle English schools, and of two vernacular schools.

79. The following table sums up for reference the detailed statistics of attendance and expenditure in all Government and aided secondary schools for boys:—

Attendance and Expenditure in Schools of Secondary Instruction during 1880-81.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1881.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		
					Government.	Local sources.	Total.
<i>High English.</i>							
Government	48	13,667	12,889	10,461	1,29,296	3,05,151	4,34,447
Aided	98	12,435	11,797	9,119	72,749	2,84,395	3,57,144
Total	146	26,302	24,686	19,580	2,02,045	5,89,546	7,91,591
<i>Middle English.</i>							
Government	10	1,247	1,052	821	19,680	14,726	34,406
Aided	465	27,922	25,641	19,554	1,34,244	2,70,090	4,04,334
Total	465	29,169	26,693	20,375	1,53,923	2,84,816	4,38,740
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>							
Government	172	9,645	8,882	6,887	51,060	30,913	81,973
Aided	789	30,941	28,676	22,160	1,03,049	1,78,405	2,81,544
Total	961	40,586	37,558	29,047	1,54,109	2,09,408	3,63,517
<i>Lower Vernacular.</i>							
Government	9	293	275	174	1,055	24	1,079
Aided	1,632	50,582	52,722	42,653	88,906	1,03,718	1,92,714
Total	1,641	50,875	52,997	42,827	90,051	1,03,742	1,93,793
GRAND TOTAL	3,193	161,932	149,934	117,829	6,00,038	11,87,512	17,87,550

In the previous year the cost for 3,014 schools and 153,587 pupils was Rs. 5,39,113 to Government, and Rs. 9,64,610 from private sources; but the latter figures were exclusive of the cost of European education, and as expenditure on this account is no longer separately shown, no comparison is possible.

80. HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The figures relating to this class of schools are repeated:—

		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools ... ..	...	48	13,727	48	13,867
Aided " ... ..	...	88	10,800	98	12,435
Unaided " ... ..	...	64	14,091	72	16,256
Total ... ..	...	200	38,618	218	42,558

81. The Government zillah and collegiate schools remain unchanged. Aided schools show an increase of ten, of which seven are European schools; the remaining three are thus accounted for:—

(a) Five schools have been raised from the middle to the high class; namely, one at Baidyabati and one at Bagati in the Hooghly district; the Graham school at Tangail in Mymensingh, and the Goalundo school in Fureedpore; and the Jhaugunge school in Patna City.

(b.) Three new grants have been given. The Jaynagar (Durgapore) school in the 24-Pergunnahs, from which the grant was withdrawn under the circumstances explained in last year's report, was again brought on the list of aided schools; a building grant, which was sanctioned in consideration of large expenditure upon a school-house, being paid to it in the form of a monthly grant-in-aid on the usual conditions. In Nuddea the grant was restored to the Kanchrapara school, to which it was determined to give another trial. In Burdwan the sub-divisional school at Mankur received a grant.

(c.) On the other hand, the Ula school in Nuddea was reduced to the middle class, after many ineffectual attempts on the part of the managers to bolster it up as a high school.

(d.) Four grants were cancelled under the following circumstances. The Nakipore school in the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Nowpara school in Jessore, finally disappeared from the aided list, after having for a long time ceased to draw grants; middle schools have been established in both places. The grant to the Bansbaria school in Hooghly under the Free Church Mission has been withdrawn, owing to gradual decline; and the Khagoul school near Patna has been closed. It will be noticed with satisfaction that in the year under report, unlike former years, no grant has been withdrawn from any high English school for mismanagement or breach of departmental rules.

82. The changes in unaided schools of this class are the following. A new school has been opened at Nawabgunge in the 24-Pergunnahs, and the old Mission school at Khagra in Berhampore has been brought on to the returns; while Kanchrapara in Nuddea has been transferred from the unaided to the aided list. A new school, called the Dwarkanath school, has been set up at Tangail in Mymensingh by a wealthy zemindar of the neighbourhood, Babu Dwarkanath Rai Chowdhuri. A new school has been opened at Patna, called the Bankipore Training Institution. The unaided Mission school at Bhagul-pore declined to furnish returns. There is therefore a net increase of two schools, which, together with five unaided schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, and one (since aided) at Cuttack, account for the tabulated increase of eight in the number of unaided high schools.

83. UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The results of the Entrance Examination for the three classes of high English schools are here compared:—

Entrance Examination, December 1880.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of compet- ing schools.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE				Percentage of success.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Government Schools	40	762	181	247	93	541	70.99
Private Schools (aided)	83	372	33	114	40	190	52.04
Ditto (unaided)	72	850	108	249	74	455	51.17
Private students and teachers ... ..	.....	47	3	3	6	12	25.53
Total ...	204	2,031	305	653	226	1,184	58.29

84. The most noticeable fact about this examination, compared with that of the previous year, is the great increase in the number of successful candidates; 1,184 passing out of 2,031, or 58 per cent., against 767 out of 1,996, or 38 per cent., in the examination of December 1879. This does not necessarily argue a corresponding improvement in the quality of the candidates, since fluctuations in standard cannot easily be avoided. This much, however, may be allowed; that an examination which follows one of unusual severity will probably let larger numbers through, since those candidates who just missed passing in the previous year are all likely to pass without difficulty after another year's reading.

85. The superior success of Government schools is as conspicuous as usual. They passed 71 per cent. of their candidates; the proportion among all those examined by the University being 59 per cent. With regard to aided and unaided schools, I may quote the following passage from my report for last year:—"In the reports for the previous two years it was pointed out that unaided schools, which exist either through the liberality of some wealthy patron, or are established in populous centres where there is a great demand for schools of this class, and which in either case possess a strong staff of teachers, attained a greater measure of success than aided (and in many cases struggling) schools. It is satisfactory to find from the returns of the last examination that aided schools have made some way, the percentage of success among their pupils having now reached that attained by private schools. The measures which were described at length in the report of last year, as having been taken with regard to inefficient schools, may therefore be considered to have met with some success." It will be seen that aided schools have now shown themselves definitely superior to unaided schools, so as fully to justify the thorough overhauling which they have undergone during the last

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three years. The Inspectors furnish me, on the occasion of each visit to a high English school, with a special report as to its condition, noting its strong and weak points, and suggesting improvements; and their reports for the past year are full of useful information in great detail about the condition and prospects of schools of this class.

86. The following table compares the success of Government, aided, and unaided schools in fuller detail :—

DIVISIONS.	Total number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE				Number gained scholar-ships.
		Government.	Aided.	Private.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Private.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Burdwan	50	7	33	9	49	7	30	8	45	373	55	114	41	210	19
Presidency	55	5	29	16	50	5	25	14	44	313	39	119	47	205	21
Calcutta	31	5	4	23	31	5	1	23	29	640	110	184	65	359	24
Rajshahye	13	0	5	3	8	0	5	3	8	104	21	44	11	76	17
Dacca	18	4	3	8	15	4	3	7	14	224	40	76	20	145	18
Chittagong	7	3	1	2	6	3	1	1	5	48	6	29	4	38	8
Patna	16	0	3	5	8	0	3	4	7	142	11	34	15	60	18
Bhagalpore	9	5	3	3	11	5	3	3	11	52	5	20	9	34	12
Chota Nagpore	7	5	2	...	7	5	...	...	5	28	5	11	3	19	6
Orissa	6	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	5	31	1	20	5	26	11
Total	218	49	83	72	204	47	74	61	182	1,981	302	650	220	1,172	164

87. The only Government schools that failed to pass candidates were those of Hazaribagh and Chaibassa. The Chaibassa school is only kept up in the hope that Kol boys, who have already reached the middle standard, may some day get as far as the Entrance Examination. Since its establishment it has only passed a single candidate, and on the last occasion the two sent up failed in both English and mathematics. The failure of the Hazaribagh school is a much more serious and unexpected matter. Last year it was almost at the head of the list of third grade zillah schools; it has now dropped back to the bottom. The case of this school will be again referred to.

88. The progress of aided schools, as tested by this examination, continues at a very satisfactory rate. It may be useful to compare the results for the past few years, showing as they do what direct and manifest improvement has resulted from the sustained attention which they have received of late. In 1878, out of 84 aided schools, 73 competed at the Entrance Examination, and 49 successfully; in 1879, out of 85 schools, 80 competed, and 60 successfully; in 1880, out of 88 schools, 83 sent candidates, and 74 were successful.

89. The number of unaided schools is not known, since many in Calcutta and some in the mofussil furnish no returns to this Department. But of 72 schools that sent candidates to the examination, it appears from the University returns that 64 were successful. Leaving out the schools in Calcutta, and in the advanced divisions of Burdwan and the Presidency, in which amidst large numbers there must be many inferior schools, the satisfactory condition of high English schools throughout the country may be gathered from the fact that of 72 schools sending candidates to the Entrance Examination out of a total of 79, 67 were successful.

90. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—These are either schools attached to colleges, and under the control of the Principal; or zillah schools of the first, second, or third class, according as the number of their pupils is over 300, between 300 and 175, or under 175—conditions which also determine the scale of establishment. The following tables show the result of the Entrance Examination for schools of each class. As usual, the 'merit mark' in the last column is found by crediting the school with one, two, or three marks for each boy passing in the third, second, or first division. As has often been explained, each class includes schools of widely different numerical strength; and therefore the merit mark, though supplying a convenient test of progress year by year, gives a very rough estimate of the comparative merits of different schools. The Principal of the Patna College, and the Head-master of the Collegiate School, have criticised at some length the system of merit marks hitherto

adopted in the departmental report. Mr Ewbank proposes that the merit mark, calculated in the ordinary way, should be multiplied by a fraction whose numerator is the number of successful candidates, and whose denominator is the number sent up. Any one interested in the subject can supply the necessary corrections from the tables given; but meanwhile, and without pretending to any great precision, the figures enable us to compare the place which a school takes year by year among those of its own class.

Collegiate Schools.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1881.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.	Merit marks.
Hare	631	78	23	29	7	59	134
Hindu	547	79	17	23	8	50	100
Dacca	432	85	11	18	5	31	68
Hooghly	434	37	9	12	4	25	55
Rajshahye	301	21	11	8	2	21	51
Hooghly Branch	341	31	6	9	3	21	48
Sanskrit	215	32	8	5	3	16	37
Kishnaghur	307	36	8	7	7	16	27
Berhampore	171	12	5	5	3	13	27
Patna	523	27	1	10	3	14	26
Madnapore	379	15	3	5	1	9	20
Cuttack	273	10	.....	8	3	10	14
Calcutta Madrasa	391	12	1	5	3	9	16
Chittagong	421	12	1	4	2	7	13
Bethune Girls' School	109	5	1	1	.....	2	5

91. The Hare School passed on this occasion more candidates than have ever passed from any single school under the Calcutta University. The first and second places in the list were gained by two boys from the Hindu School. The close competition of the Hindu and Hare Schools has been noticed in the reports for many years past. They used to head the list alternately, a position which the Hindu School occupied only two years ago. In 1879, however, the Hare school drew ahead, and at the last examination it increased its distance. This is only a natural result of the comparative strength of the two schools. The Hare School has been steadily and rapidly growing, and it now has the remarkable number of 631 pupils, while the Hindu school has been falling back. The loss of pupils is ascribed by the head-master partly to the introduction of a severer test in the class examinations for promotion, but chiefly to the growing disinclination of parents to pay high fees for the elementary education of their boys in the lower classes. Certain it is that the well-organised high schools under private management which have lately sprung up in Calcutta, have affected the Hindu much more closely than the Hare school. The Accountant-General's statement shows that the income of the Hare school from fees only was Rs. 27,264, and its expenditure, including municipal taxes and repairs, was Rs. 24,898. The income of the Hindu school was Rs. 20,906, and its expenditure Rs. 24,552.

92. The Dacca Collegiate School has regained its former place of third in order of merit, from which it was dispossessed in the previous year by the Kishnaghur school, which has now fallen to the eighth place. The Dacca school maintains the high reputation, both for instruction and for discipline, which it has earned under the present Principal; and notwithstanding the loss of 34 Mahomedan students, transferred to the Madrasa or to other schools in the town, its numbers increased from 428 to 432. The fee-income for the year increased from Rs. 8,590 to Rs. 9,998; two more teachers have been appointed; and the additional accommodation provided for the school two years ago threatens again to be insufficient. At the annual examination of the school, 50 per cent. of the boys gained half marks and upwards. The Raj Chandra hostel is a great success, and much appreciated; the number of boarders rose to 60 in March last. The Hooghly Collegiate School has returned to the fourth place. The fee income increased from Rs. 12,492 to Rs. 13,168. The hostel contained 90 boarders. The Rajshahye Collegiate School suffered a loss of 29 pupils, owing partly to increased severity in promotions, but chiefly to the withdrawal of a number of ministerial officers and pleaders to Pubna, on its elevation to the rank of a first class district. At the Entrance Examination, this school gained the distinction of passing all its 21 candidates, 11 of them

in the first division; a result highly creditable to the head-master, Baboo Kali Kumar Das, B.A. In the Hooghly Branch school the number of pupils increased from 318 to 341, and the income from Rs. 6,725 to Rs. 7,575; an additional master was also appointed. With regard to the Sanskrit Collegiate School I wrote last year,—“The continued decline of the school in its highest classes demands serious consideration.” It has now passed double the number of candidates, and gained three places on the list; but it has not yet recovered the position it held three or four years ago. From 10 to 12 candidates failed in every subject; a clear proof that promotions have been improperly made. One of the most difficult, but at the same time most important, duties of a head-master is to severely scrutinise the results of the school examinations, and firmly to resist all importunities, from whatever source coming, for the promotion of scholars who have not shown that they deserve it. The attention of the Principal and the Head-master are specially called to this point. It is discreditable that in the Sanskrit Collegiate School ten candidates out of 32 should fail in Sanskrit, a higher proportion than that prevailing in all schools in Bengal. The Kishnaghur Collegiate School had many difficulties to contend with. The extraordinary sickness that prevailed during the last half of 1880 is sufficient to account for the reduction in the number of pupils from 372 to 307. Then, again, it suffered an unavoidable change of head-masters three times in the course of the year. But though the school has fallen from the third to the eighth place on the list, it passed 16 candidates out of 36 sent up, while in the previous year the 20 candidates who passed represented a total of 60 who were sent up. In my last report I commented in strong terms upon the vicious system of promotion that was shown to prevail when 40 candidates failed out of 60. There has been a marked improvement in this respect in the last year; a system of quarterly examinations for determining promotion having been instituted. Still, even the improved results are far from satisfactory. I have no great objection to eight failures in English and eleven in mathematics; but that ten candidates out of 36 should fail in history and geography, the general average in that subject being only one in seven, shows very defective teaching.

93. The Berhampore Collegiate School, like that of Rajshahye, passed all its 12 candidates; five in the first division. The head-master, Baboo Nilmani Ganguli, is an old and experienced teacher, who deserves very high credit for this result, unprecedented in the history of the school. Much success has attended the restoration of the higher rates of fees formerly in force; and the cost of each pupil to Government has consequently decreased by 25 per cent. The staff of the Patna Collegiate School has been strengthened, and the Principal hopes to show before long better results than in past years. In point of numbers it maintains its position as the second school in Bengal; and it is in all respects the first among the Government schools of Behar. The number of Beharis in the school has increased, while the Bengalis have fallen from 58 to 36. The latter have now set up a school of their own, where their children have the advantage of learning their own vernacular instead of Urdu or Hindi. The Mahomedans are described as being the most promising pupils; their number has still further increased, from 182 to 189. Arabic is read by 53 students, Persian by 82, and Urdu by 190; whence it follows that of 325 Hindus, 136 take up either Urdu or Persian. At the Entrance Examination, in which 14 candidates passed out of 27, four failed in English, one in history, and one in mathematics; very respectable results, the credit of which is entirely destroyed by the failure of ten in the second language, which has long been a cause of reproach to this school. The Patna City School, which is a branch of the Collegiate School chiefly attended by Mahomedans, was thoroughly reorganized in the course of the year. In accordance with the wishes expressed by influential residents of the city, on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Patna in 1880, its status was raised to that of a high school, and Mr. LeFevre was transferred from the Collegiate to the City School as its head-master in February 1881. In the following month the number of pupils increased from 130 to 167, a number never before reached; and it is stated that the increase did not take place at the expense of the Collegiate School. It now requires a good school-house of its own. The Midnapore Collegiate School has again increased in numbers, and though

it sent up only 13 candidates instead of 16, it gained, in respect of the nine who passed, a merit-mark of 20 against 14 in the year before. The only failures were two in English, and two in the second language. During the year there were some cases of misconduct affecting the discipline of the school, which were promptly dealt with. The Cuttack Collegiate School was the third of those that passed all the candidates sent up, though none in the first division. Much improvement has taken place in the last two years, both in regularity of attendance and in class promotions. The minor Raja of Dhonkanal, a Government ward who is a pupil in this school, did well at the annual examination and was promoted to the second class. From the Anglo-Persian department of the Calcutta Madrasa, twelve candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination and nine passed. There was no failure in English, and only two in mathematics. The Chittagong school passed seven candidates out of twelve, succeeding much better than in the year before, when only two candidates passed out of ten; three failed in English on the last occasion, but none in mathematics. The school has gained by the transfer to it of Babu Gaur Mohan Basak, a zealous and capable teacher.

94. *Zillah schools, first class.*—The list of these schools, which are defined by having 300 pupils and upwards in their rolls, has been increased by the addition of the Monghyr school, whose pupils have increased from 250 to 305. The great development of the demand for English education in Behar, to which I drew attention in the report of last year, and which was noticed in the Government Resolution on my report, continues to manifest itself. The twelve first class zillah schools in the subjoined list show altogether an increase of 301 pupils, of which six schools in Behar claim 144, and 6 in Bengal 157. With reference to recent orders of Government on the language of the courts in Behar, it is observed by the Deputy Inspector of Bhagulpore "that all pupils in the Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Purneah zillah schools, whether Hindus or Mahomedans, are alive to the necessity of paying greater attention to Hindi reading and writing; and, as a matter of fact, the attendance at the classes taught by the Hindi teachers of the schools concerned is steadily increasing." In fact throughout the schools of Behar, Hindi is more or less strictly enforced in the case of all pupils in the lower classes, whether Hindu or Mahomedan; though Mahomedan, and indeed Hindu boys also, are allowed at their option to take up Urdu as well.

Zillah Schools, First class.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of pupils.	Number of candidates.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total passed.	Merit marks.
Uttarpara	443	23	7	6	1	14	34
Barrisal	462	14	4	9	.....	13	30
Beerbhoom	380	22	3	7	4	14	27
Mymensingh	445	13	5	4	3	12	26
Howrah	330	12	5	4	2	11	25
Arrah	482	24	2	6	2	10	20
Bhagulpore	433	15	.....	8	4	12	20
Comillah	343	9	1	6	2	9	17
Chupra	496	10	3	4	.....	7	17
Gya	522	11	2	4	3	9	17
Rangpore	312	7	1	3	2	6	11
Monghyr	305	7	.....	3	1	4	7

95. The Uttarpara school maintains the place at the head of the list which it has now held for three years. It has an increase of 36 pupils. Gymnastic exercises of the indigenous kind are much in favour with the boys of the school. The Barrisal school never before had so many pupils; yet there are only 40 Mahomedans among them, although two-thirds of the fees are paid in all cases from the Mohsin Endowment. Owing to increased strictness in the rules for promotion from class to class, the numbers in the previous year fell from 443 to 417; but in this as in nearly all similar cases, the school has now more than recovered its lost ground. A gold medal of Rs. 100 in value, representing the proceeds of a bequest of the late Mr. T. P. DeSilva, of the district of Backergunge, is annually given to the boy who stands first in English at the Entrance Examination. Only one candidate failed at the examination, in mathematics alone. The Beerbhoom school has